Date: Sat, 13 Feb 93 18:06:49 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #208
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 13 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 208

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 12 Feb 1993 16:52:00 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
bogus.sura.net!darwin.sura.net!mojo.eng.umd.edu!chuck@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: "Laundered" Ticket Story & FCC question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <ljh1.729466109@crux1.cit.cornell.edu> Leif-Harcke@cornell.edu writes:
>Several weeks after receiving my coveted extra class ticket in the
>mail, I laundered my wallet. The warning on the new licenses is true;
>heat (and soapy water) do cause laser-printed typesetting to transfer.
>In my case, all of the laser-typesetting transferred onto the plastic
>card holder in my wallet, leaving the license paper squeaky clean.

This happens with most of the "dry" forms of xerography used by the cheap copiers, and most laser printers. What is going on, is the plasticizer in the vinyl envelope, in your wallet, reacts with the toner (which is also a form of plastic) in a way that makes it very sticky. This allows the toner to bond to the plastic envelope, with greater strength than its bond to the paper. When the fateful day comes for you to try and remove the copy, you find that the letters are stuck to the vinyl, and not the paper.   OOPS!

You will also see this phenomenon with "dry" xerox copies, and vinyl binders. It's most annoying.

73,

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

Date: Sat, 13 Feb 1993 11:47:13 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!ncr-sd!ncrcae!ncrhub2!ncrgw2!psinntp!balltown!perley@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Cheap stereo headphones
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb9.060207.14504@wam.umd.edu> adam@wam.umd.edu (Adam L. Greenberg) writes:
>In article <9302082200.AA01322@netmail.microsoft.com> a-kevinp@microsoft.COM (Kevin Purcell, Rho) writes:

>>So check out any "ultra" cheap stores -- you don't know what you might find!

>the freq. response is 20-20,000 Hz. Now, maybe it's me, but I swear that
>these things sound just as good as the $100+ models I see people using...
>and they're lighter and more comfortable. In fact, I use them when I'm
>on the air doing my afternoon show! Much better than anything else I've used
>to listen to myself...and they're only $1.00!

I have found a LOT of difference between the cheapies and expensive stereo headphones. It is especially evident to me when there is a nearly zero beat CW signal or carrier, say 20-50 hz. On cheap headphones (or expensive ones made for communications) you wouldn't hear it at all, but with the my Sony V6's it will seem to cover up the signal you are really trying to hear. On an HT you might find PL tones much more noticeable.

My conclusion is that the $1 ones are better for hamming than the expensive stereo headphones, but worse for music.

If you have a lot of outside noise to contend with (airplane propeller or a van full of hams shouting "CQ CONTEST!") then the pricier communication phones shine because they have better isolation.

-don perley - ke2tp

--
perley@balltown.cma.com

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1993 19:07:11 GMT
From: saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpcc05!hpldsla!brunob@ames.arpa
Subject: e: Help CW practice
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi,
Your case is very common and natural in learning code. There are 3 break levels that we now of and thay manifest thamself like hiting brick wall. You feel " stuck " no progres and confusion/depresion sinks in.
The levels are 7-9 wpm, 15-17 wpm and 23-25 wpm , after that it is clear sailing up to 55 wpm.
The only way , that I know, was brute force.... you just continue and in few days you will sudnely forget all about it. AS a matter of fact it is not uncommon to find yourself coping 10 or 11 wpm.
As to the specific E case you are lucky, most of my students have problem with C,Q,L,Y, so one way to practice specific caracter is to have additional 15 min. a day and listen to tape at high speed in your case 14/16 wpm and write down ONLY tha caracters of interest purposly skipping the rest of msg. in your case E and/or any other that you feel weak on.

GL and let us know how do you progres, we care!

from the log of AA6AD

Date: Fri, 12 Feb 93 17:08:46 GMT
From: pacbell.com!att-out!walter!porthos!dancer!whs70@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: FCC proposal on receivers/scanners including cellular
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I thought I posted this item to this newsgroup, but having seen not one follow-up, I think I may have missed doing so. I suggest all hams examine the FCC proposed rules carefully for possible impact on ham equipment...especially 900MHz transverters which could possibly be used as is or with minor modification to receive cellular frequencies in the 800MHz range.

Date: Thu, 11 Feb 1993 05:10:24 GMT

---

47 CFR Parts 2 and 15

[ET Docket No. 93-1; FCC 93-1]

Radio Scanners That Receive Cellular Telephone Transmissions

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This Notice of Proposed Rule Making proposes to deny equipment authorization to radio scanners capable of receiving transmissions in the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service. This action is taken in response to the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act (Pub. L. 102-556). The intended effect of this action is to help ensure the privacy of cellular telephone conversations.

DATES: Comments must be submitted on or before February 22, 1993, and reply comments on or before March 8, 1993.

ADDRESSES: Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20554.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Wilson, Office of Engineering and Technology, (202) 653-8138.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This is a summary of the Commission's Notice of Proposed Rule Making in ET Docket No. 93-1, FCC 93- 1, adopted January 4, 1993, and released January 13, 1993. The full text of this decision is available for inspection and copying during normal business hours in the FCC Dockets Branch (room 230), 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC. The complete text of this decision also may be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, Downtown Copy Center, at (202) 659-8657 or 1990 M Street, NW., suite 640, Washington, DC 20036.

Paperwork Reduction

The following collection of information contained in this proposed rule has been submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review under section 3504(h) of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. 3504(h)). Copies of this submission may be purchased from the Commission's duplicating contractor, Downtown Copy Center, at (202) 659-8657 or 1990 M Street, NW., suite 640, Washington, DC 20036. Persons wishing to comment on this collection of information should direct their comments to Mr. Jonas Neihardt, Office of Management and Budget, room 3235 NEOB, Washington, DC 20554, (202) 395-4814. A copy of any comments filed with the Office of Management and Budget should also be sent to the following address at the Federal Communications Commission: Federal Communications Commission, Office of the Managing Director, Paperwork Reduction Project, Washington, DC 20554. For further information contact Ms. Judy Boley, (202) 632-7513.

OMB Number: None.
Title: Scanning Receiver Compliance Exhibit.
Respondents: Businesses or other for profit, small businesses/organizations
Action: New collection.
Frequency of Response: On occasion reporting.
Estimated Annual Burden:
Number of respondents: 40.
Annual hours per respondent: 0.25.
Total annual burden: 10.

Needs and Uses: An exhibit accompanying a Form 731 Application for Equipment Authorization will determine compliance of applicants requesting authorization to market scanning receivers and frequency converters with Congressionally mandated regulations. The regulations prohibit the marketing of radio scanners capable of intercepting, or being modified to intercept, cellular telephone conversations.

Summary of the Notice of Proposed Rule Making:

1. By this action, the Commission proposes to amend 47 CFR parts 2 and 15 to prohibit the manufacture or importation of radio scanners capable of receiving frequencies allocated to the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service. This action is in response to the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act (Act), Pub. L. 102-556.

2. The Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service ("Cellular Radio Service") provides telephone service to mobile customers. Cellular telephones use frequencies in the bands 824-849 MHz and 869-894 MHz to connect their users to other cellular system users and to the Public Switched Telephone Network.

3. As defined in 47 CFR part 15 scanning receivers, or "scanners," are radio receivers that automatically switch between four or more frequencies anywhere within the 30-960 MHz band. In order to control their potential to cause harmful interference to authorized radio communications, the rules require that scanners receive an equipment authorization (certification) from the Commission prior to marketing.

4. In the past five years, 22 different models of scanning receivers capable of receiving cellular telephone transmissions have been issued grants of equipment authorization. During this same period, ten other models capable of tuning frequencies between 806 and 900 MHz except for the cellular bands have also been authorized. Several publications currently on the market describe relatively simple modifications that users can make to many of the latter scanning receivers to enable that equipment to receive cellular telephone transmissions.

5. The Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act requires that the Commission, by April 26, 1993, prescribe and make effective regulations denying equipment authorization for any scanning receiver capable of:

Receiving transmissions in the frequencies allocated to the domestic cellular radio service,
Readily being altered by the user to receive transmissions in such frequencies, or
Being equipped with decoders that convert digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio.

The Act also stipulates that, beginning one year after the effective date of the regulations adopted to satisfy the above requirements, no receiver having the above capabilities shall be manufactured in the United States or imported for use in the United States.

6. In accordance with the Act, we are proposing to deny equipment authorization to scanning receivers that tune frequencies used by cellular telephones. We are also proposing to require applicants for the authorization of scanning receivers to include in their applications a statement declaring that their receivers cannot be tuned to receive cellular telephone transmissions.

7. Also in accordance with the Act, we are proposing to require that scanning receivers be incapable of being readily altered by the user to operate within the cellular bands. To assist us in determining whether a scanner complies with this requirement, we propose to require applicants for scanning receiver equipment authorization to include in their applications a statement pledging that their receivers cannot be readily altered to receive cellular telephone transmissions. We also propose to prohibit the authorization of any scanning receiver for which cellular coverage can be readily restored by the user. We solicit comment on this proposed reporting requirement and on the definition of "readily altered." We also seek comment on whether additional information, such as why the receiver cannot be readily altered, should be required.

8. In further compliance with the Act, we propose to deny equipment authorization to any scanning receiver that can be equipped with decoders that convert digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio. We invite comment on the potential impact of this requirement on existing models of scanning receivers.

9. There currently are a number of frequency converters on the market that can be used in conjunction with scanners that receive frequencies below 800 MHz to enable the reception of cellular telephone transmissions. We are proposing to deny equipment authorization to converters that tune, or can be readily altered by the user to tune, cellular telephone frequencies. We will require that applicants for FCC equipment authorization of frequency converters used with scanners include in their applications a statement pledging that the converters cannot be easily altered to enable a scanner to receive cellular transmissions. We seek comment on whether this statement should also include evidence indicating why the converter cannot be easily modified.

10. The Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is contained in the text of the Notice.

11. Comment Dates

Pursuant to applicable procedures set forth in 47 CFR 1.415 and 1.419, interested parties may file comments on or before February 22,

1993, and reply comments on or before March 8, 1993. In order to comply with the requirement of the Telephone Disclosure and Dispute Resolution Act that FCC rules be promulgated within 180 days of enactment, we will proceed with this Notice without furnishing a prior text as provided by Article 607 of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Implementation Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-499, 102 Stat. 1851). To do so would frustrate achievement of a legitimate domestic objective. In addition, the Commission is not likely to be able to accommodate requests for extension of the comment periods. To file formally in this proceeding, you must file an original and five copies of all comments, reply comments, and supporting comments. If you want each Commissioner to receive a copy of your comments, you must file an original plus nine copies. You should send comments and reply comments to Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, DC 20554. Comments and reply comments will be available for public inspection during normal business hours in the Dockets Reference Room of the Federal Communications Commission, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC 20554.

12. Ex-Parte Rules-Non-Restricted Proceeding

This is a non-restricted notice and comment rule making proceeding. Ex parte presentations are permitted, except during the Sunshine Agenda period, provided they are disclosed as provided in Commission rules. See generally 47 CFR 1.1202, 1.1203 and 1.1206(a).

13. For further information on this proceeding contact David Wilson, Technical Standards Branch, Office of Engineering and Technology, 202-653-8138.

List of Subjects in 47 CFR Parts 2 and 15:

Communications equipment, Wiretapping and electronic surveillance.

Federal Communications Commission.

Donna R. Searcy,
Secretary.

Parts 2 and 15 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations are proposed to be amended as follows:

PART 2-FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS; GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 2 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 4, 302, 303 and 307 of the Communications Act of

1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154, 154(i), 302, 303, 303(r) and 307.

2. Section 2.975 is amended by adding a new paragraph (a)(8) to read as follows:

2.975 Application for notification.

(a) * * *

(8) Applications for the notification of receivers contained in frequency converters used with scanning receivers shall be accompanied by an exhibit indicating compliance with the provisions of 15.121 of this chapter.

* * * * *

3. Section 2.1033 is amended by adding a new paragraph (b)(12) to read as follows:

2.1033 Application for certification.

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(12) Applications for the certification of scanning receivers under part 15 shall be accompanied by an exhibit indicating compliance with the provisions of 15.122 of this chapter.

* * * * *

PART 15-RADIO FREQUENCY DEVICES

1. The authority citation for part 15 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 4, 302, 303 and 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154, 302, 303 and 307.

2. Section 15.37 is amended by adding a last sentence to paragraph (b), and adding a new paragraph (f), to read as follows:

15.37 Transition provisions for compliance with the rules.

* * * * *

(b) * * * In addition, receivers are subject to the provisions in paragraph (f) of this section.

* * * * *

(f) The manufacture or importation of scanning receivers, and frequency converters used with scanning receivers, that do not comply with the provisions of 15.121 shall cease on or before April 26, 1994. Effective April 26, 1993, the Commission will not accept applications for equipment authorization for receivers that do not comply with the provisions of 15.121. This paragraph does not prohibit the sale or use of authorized receivers manufactured in the United States, or

imported into the United States, prior to April 26, 1994.

3. Section 15.121 is added to read as follows:

15.121 Scanning receivers and frequency converters used with scanning receivers.

Scanning receivers, and frequency converters used with scanning receivers, must be incapable of operating (tuning), or readily being altered by the user to operate, within the frequency bands allocated to the Domestic Public Cellular Radio Telecommunications Service. Receivers capable of "readily being altered by the user" include, but are not limited to, those for which the ability to receive transmissions in the restricted bands can be added by clipping the leads of, or installing, a diode, resistor and/or jumper wire; or replacing a plug-in semiconductor chip. Scanning receivers, and frequency converters used with scanning receivers, must also be incapable of converting digital cellular transmissions to analog voice audio.

Date: 12 Feb 1993 17:20:07 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!bogus.sura.net!darwin.sura.net!mojo.eng.umd.edu!chuck@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9302110934.AA26632@glas.rtsg.mot.com> woods@glas.rtsg.mot.COM (Simon Woodworth) writes:
>Just to add to the debate .... here in Ireland they want to build
>a Loran-C transmitter on the west coast as part of a general up-
>grade to the European navigation network. Output power will be
>750 kW (yes, kilowatts) and the transmitting mast will be located
>in a fairly isolated spot. I haven't a clue what the frequency is

Loran-C is always exactly 100KHz. It is a pulsed transmission, so the 750KW is the peak pulse power. The pulse is only 10 cycles long (eg. 100uS) and is repeated every 5000-10000uS Depending on the particular loran chain's repetition rate. This makes the duty cycle from .0001 - .0002%. This means that the average power emitted from this transmitter is from 7.5KW to 15KW. Not all that much really. You get much more power from most any AM broadcast band transmitter, and nearly as much from your local ham using a nonlinear (and you can probably get much closer to the ham!).

Will this pulsed power hurt you? From the distance that you are likely to be exposed to it, not likely. But nobody knows for absolute certain. Life doesn't come with guarantees.

One thing that is for certain, is that countless lives will be saved by the reliable, cheap, realtime, navagational information that this transmitter will provide to ships and aircraft in your region.

73,

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV | "Remember, the only interest the media has
chuck@eng.umd.edu | in the news is deposited in their bank
| accounts." - Anonymous, or maybe me?

Date: Thu, 11 Feb 1993 15:35:09 GMT
From: bcstec!muszynsk@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Kenwood TM-741A question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I bought a Kenwood TM-741A for Christmas and have been very pleased with it so far. I just have a couple of questions:

Can the 741 recieve on one band while transmitting on another? If so what key combinations control this capability. The reason I ask is that it would be nice to carry my handheld with me while skiing and use the radio in the car to get my signal through.

The 741 is advertised as being able to receive in the aircraft band. Although I can tune 118~135 MHz I can't pick up anything, while my handheld, a TH-77A modified, can. Is the 741 able to tune the band but only capable of FM reception? Can it be switched to AM for the aircraft band?

Last and final question. There was some chit-chat a while ago about someone taking on a project to create some helpful documentation on the 741. Has this happened? Can someone point me in the right direction to look?

Any help will be greatly appreciated. 73s to all!

Rick Muszynski N7WLL muszynsk@bcstec.ca.boeing.com

Date: 12 Feb 93 14:32:31 GMT
From: saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!ncr-sd!ncrcae!ncrhub2!ncrclm!
tskelton@ames.arpa
Subject: Memory expansion for radios.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb10.182448.16275@tellab5.tellabs.com> jwa@tellabs.com (John W. Albert) writes:
>A few weeks ago I reported that a new company (Willco Electronics) is
>introducing no fail memory boards for Icom radios. This week I
>heard that they are planing to make available memory boards for
>other brands. They said that they can make a memory kits that
>will expand the Kenwood TS-440 to 32 times it's current capacity.
>That means the 440 will have 3200 memories!

No joking...what in the heck would you do with 3200 memories??? With the radios nowadays that have direct frequency entry, 1 MHz up/down selector, etc...you can get to a specific frequency quicker than by using the memories. If I am missing something please fill me in.

73, Tom WB4IUX
--

Date: 12 Feb 1993 16:40:04 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!bogus.sura.net!darwin.sura.net!mojo.eng.umd.edu!chuck@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Mobile rig in Camry-Hazardous to Your $
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

[...annectdote about RF frying a car's computer... deleted]

In article <1993Feb10.161719.14617@newsgate.sps.mot.com> rapw20@email.sps.mot.com writes:

>I've heard about this happening but still don't understand how a
>transmitter can destroy a computer. I assume that means some component was
>physically damaged. I know RF can screw up a computer...it does so to my
>PC with frustrating regularity...but a reset always clears it up. Perhaps
>people are being charged these outrageous amounts for a simple reset?

High power RF can very easily destroy computers and other solid state equipment. What happens is this: The RF energy is picked up by the wiring going into the computer. This RF energy is rectified by one of the many diode junctions that is an integral part of each computer IC's input structure. IF the voltage that results from this rectification exceeds the burnout threshold of an input gate, poof! you no longer have a working computer.

If you find that you can reset your computer with RF, you are flirting with the destruction of your computer. That you haven't yet destroyed your computer this way, is purely luck on your part. Keep your transmitter

away, until you figure out how to keep its RF out of your computer.

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

Date: Sat, 13 Feb 1993 10:05:55 GMT
From: cs.ubc.ca!alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!rec-radio-info@beaver.cs.washington.edu
Subject: rsgb gb2rs news 14th feb 1993
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Good morning. It's Sunday the 14th of February and here is the GB2RS news broadcast, prepared by the Radio Society of Great Britain.

First the headlines:- Arizona has been worked from the UK on 10GHz via the moon; fantastic UHF conditions have been reported; and Fiennes and Stroud have broken another world record.

On Sunday the 31st of January, Charlie Suckling, G3WDG, and XYL Petra, G4KGC, made two contacts on the 10GHz band via the moon. These are believed to be the first 10GHz E-M-E contact made from Britain. The initial QSO was with WA7CJO in Phoenix, Arizona at 2230. An earlier attempt, on the previous day, was partially successful as WA7CJO was heard at good strength but could not find G3WDG's signal due to pre-amp problems. Shortly after the record-breaking contact, Charlie and Petra worked SM4DHN who had been monitoring the sked with WA7CJO. Charlie Suckling is the RSGB's Microwave Manager. Further details of this remarkable achievement will appear in a future edition of Radio Communication.

News now of a fantastic Tropo event that started on Thursday the 4th, and carried on into Saturday the 6th of February. GJ4ICD reports that during this period many long distance stations were worked on 432MHz and 1296MHz. Of special note is the first QSO between a GJ and OK on 1296MHz which took place with OK1FFD. This contact was followed by one with OK1IBL. Conditions were believed to have been the best for many years.

The Pentland South Pole expedition has reported another world record. Explorers Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Dr Mike Stroud have become the first men to have crossed the continent of Antarctica entirely unsupported. Not content with this, and despite failing health, they have decided to continue to their final destination, Scott Base, a further 350 miles walk. The expedition's communications officers, Morag Howell, GM0MUV, and Lawrence Howell, GM4DMA, have been featured in the national media explaining the trials of the two explorers.

News now of two RSGB QSL Bureau Sub-Managers who have had to retire. They are: Mr M Cuckoo, G6ECM, Sub-Manager for the G0BAA - BZZ series, and Mr A D

Robinson, G0GRA, Sub-Manager for the G0RAA - RZZ series. We will bring you news of their replacements just as soon as this is available.

As the result of the installation of a new telephone system at RSGB Headquarters, there is now only one RSGB telephone number to remember. This is 0707 659015 and access to all departments is available via the switchboard.

Now some items of HF DX news from the weekly RSGB DX News Sheet which is edited by Brendan McCartney, G4DYO: From Antarctica, VU2MSW will be active from now until the 15th of March from Maitree Base, located at 70 degrees South, 12 degrees East. From Bahamas, WA1IML will sign C6A/WA1IML from Andros Island, from Monday the 15th to Saturday the 20th of February. Main activity will be from 2200 to 0300GMT. From Cocos Island, TI2JJP and two others will sign TI9JJP from today Sunday the 14th until Wednesday the 24th. From Falkland Islands, VP8CMX is active on 20 metre SSB, RTTY and AMTOR. Check 14.256MHz at around 2330GMT.

Rally news now, and there are two events for today, Sunday the 14th:

The Cambridge and District Amateur Radio Society's Radio Rally is being held at the Addenbrookes Hospital Ambulance Station, Cambridge. There is easy access from the M11 motorway and the A604 via the ring road. Doors open at 10.30am. There are trade stands, a bring and buy stall and refreshments. Talk-in is on channel S22.

The Northern Cross Rally is being held at the Rodillian School on the A61 between Leeds and Wakefield, near the junction of the M1 and M62 motorways. Doors open at 11.00am, 10.00am for disabled visitors and bring-and-buy vendors. There are the usual trade stands and group stands; bring and buy stalls. A propagation studies stand features Charlie Newton, G2FKZ, who produces the propagation news you hear on GB2RS each week. The Wakefield and District Radio Society stand has Morse test practice aids and RSGB Books, and ample car parking space and refreshments are available. Talk-in is on channel S22.

There are three events scheduled for next Sunday, the 21st of February:

There is the East Coast Amateur Radio and Computer Rally to be held at the Leisure Centre, Vista Road, Clacton-on-Sea, Essex. The venue fully signposted from the A12. Doors open at 10.30am and there is easy access for the disabled. There will be many suppliers of radio and computer equipment and a large bring and buy stand. Ample car parking space and refreshments will be available. Talk-in will be on channel S22. Further details can be obtained from Richard by telephoning 0255 474292 during business hours, except Wednesday.

The Trafford Rally will be held at the Greater Manchester Exhibition Centre, Manchester. Doors open at 10.30am and disabled visitors will have a priority

queue. There will be the usual trade stands, an RSGB stand and bring and buy stalls. Ample car parking space and refreshments will be available. Talk-in will be on channel S22. Further details can be obtained from G1IJK, by telephoning 061 748 9804.

The final event scheduled for next Sunday is the Welsh Mobile Rally to be held at the Barry Leisure Centre, off Holton Road, Barry, South Glamorgan. Doors open at 10.00am, 9.30am for disabled visitors. There are trade stands and a bring and buy stall. Refreshments and swimming pool are available. Talk-in will be on channel S22 via GW4BRS. Further details can be obtained from Colin, GW0LBJ, by telephoning 0222 530070.

Next a date for your diary:

On Saturday the 27th of February, Kent County Raynet has for sale a very large quantity of 4 metre (70MHz) AM equipment, at unbelievable and unrepeated prices. These will be available only at the Rainham Radio Rally to be held at Gillingham in Kent.

The Sussex Repeater Group wishes to inform users of GB3HO in Horsham and GB3WS in Crawley that both repeaters are off-air for re-engineering work until further notice. For further details contact G0GNV.

News now of HF Contests:

The ARRL International CW DX Contest takes place next weekend from 0000GMT on Saturday the 20th to 2400GMT on Sunday the 21st on 1.8MHz to 28MHz bands but excluding WARC Bands. The idea is to work stations in the USA and Canada. The exchange is RST and three figure indicating power output.

VHF Contest news:

The next RSGB 70MHz Cumulative Contest is scheduled for Sunday the 21st, from 1000 to 1200GMT. This the third of five 70MHz Cumulative Contests to be held January to March. For further details see December's RadCom page 61.

And now the solar factual data:

This week we have caught up with all the missing data. A new computer system has been put into service at Appleton and we hope this will speed up all of our data and make delivery more reliable. For the period 27th to 31st January solar activity has been very low, but magnetic activity was up to storm levels by the 31st. The spot count meaned at 58 and the solar flux averaged 111 units. An M1.1/B flare on the 31st was accompanied by a magnetic storm affecting high to mid latitudes, raising the geomagnetic Ap to 54 units. This was after a relatively quiet period with levels down to around 4 units. The period averaged 16.4 units. The radio quality indices showed a typical pre-auroral enhancement, with levels on all circuits rising to well above

normal, with the 30th being up to extremely good. The period 1st to 7th of February, with the active side of the sun looking our way, saw a considerable increase in solar activity. There was a number of M type flares on most days, the biggest being an M9.6/2B on the 6th. Ionospheric disturbance was severe on the 1st and 2nd but by the 7th conditions were recovering. Spot counts meaned about the 105s rising from 57 on the 1st up to 139 by the 7th. Solar flux levels also rose and on the 6th reached 184 units, the highest level since April 92. The period averaged 151 units, quite a rise over past weeks. Magnetic activity started very disturbed on the 1st, with Ap levels being up to 32 units, but declined to only 4 units by the 6th. However a minor storm began again on the 7th, with levels of 31 units which was forecast to continue. The period averaged an Ap level of 15.8 units. The radio quality indices were well below average at first but improved slowly reaching well above normal by the 7th. Surprisingly, the northern stations, Stavanger and Moscow, were up to excellent. The X-ray flux increased with the flare activity and reached B9.2 on the 1st and averaged B7.1 for the period, which is much higher than levels of the past few weeks. The aa indices for the period 25th January to the 1st February were mostly unsettled, with the 25th, 31st, and 1st, being up to storm levels at times. The daily averages were 39.2 nanoTeslas but periods during the storms ranged up to 116 nanoTeslas, about K5. The only quiet day was the 29th with a day figure of 9.5 nanoTeslas K1, against the 31st of 78.7 nanoTeslas K5. The mean spot count for January was 59.1 with the smoothed count for July 92 of 90.7 +/- 5. There has been considerable Stratospheric warming reaching plus 30 degrees over NE Siberia to Canada.

Now the ionospheric data for Central France:

The F2 daytime critical frequencies at Poitiers for the 1st to 7th February as reported by Meudon, averaged 9.1MHz and the darkness hour lows averaged 2.4MHz. There has been some spread F during early morning periods lasting up to 5 hours on some days.

Now the ionospheric data for the north:

The F2 day-time critical frequencies at Ekaterinberg for the 1st to 7th February averaged 8.6MHz with the darkness hour lows being 2.4MHz.

And lastly the solar forecast:

This week, the quiet side of the sun will be looking our way. Solar flux levels are expected to be at about the 105s. Geomagnetic activity is expected to be quiet to just unsettled. Ionospheric MUFs during daylight are expected to reach 30MHz, and darkness hour lows 14MHz. North/south paths may exceed these levels.

And that's the end of the solar information.

Finally in the main news, SSL has informed the Society that as of last
Wednesday morning, the latest callsigns issued were in the G0 T C
and G7 O K series, and Novice calls in the 2 0 A E and 2 1 B L series.

You're listening to GB2RS, the news broadcasting service of the Radio Society
of Great Britain, transmitting in the 80, 40, 6 and 2 metre bands.
--
  - Postings to rec.radio.info: rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca
  - rec.radio.info administrivia: rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

----

Date: Fri, 12 Feb 1993 16:58:32 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.cs.columbia.edu!amb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Two-liners from archive.afit.af.mil
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Up through the ninth of February, I was getting my satellite sets from
archive.afit.af.mil. Since then, I've gotten "host unknown" for that
address -- does anyone have any clues what happened to it, or where I
could get truly up-to-date element sets these days?

andrew/kb2ozr
amb@cs.columbia.edu

Date: 12 Feb 93 14:30:10 GMT
From: saimiri.primate.wisc.edu!sdd.hp.com!ncr-sd!ncrcae!ncrhub2!ncrclm!
tskelton@ames.arpa
Subject: ZK1UO - which Cook Islands?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

<19930210102954CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>
Sender:
Reply-To: tskelton@ncrclm.ClemsonSC.NCR.COM (Tom Skelton)
Followup-To:
Distribution:
Organization: NCR E&M CLEMSON Liberty, SC
Keywords:

In article <19930210102954CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU> CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
(Chris Thomas) writes:
>In article <1lb6deINNptu@rave.larc.nasa.gov>, on 10 Feb 1993 15:19:10 GMT,
>eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov (Richard Eckman) writes:
>
>>

>> I recently worked ZK1UO, a German DXpedition to some Pacific islands.
>>The DX bulletins all list this as 'Cook Islands', yet my DXCC lists
>>show that ZK1 can be either North or South Cook Islands. Is it just
>>assumed that 'Cook Islands' refers to the southern group?
>
>North Cook is hard to get to (you have to charter a boat, hence $$)
>and therefore rare. Unspecified Cook almost always means So Cook.
>There are regular commerical flights into So. Cook.
>
> -- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

Chris is right on......I heard ZK1UO say his QTH was *sc* South Cook.
73, Tom WB4IUX
--

Date: Sat, 13 Feb 1993 12:25:37 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!ncr-sd!ncrcae!ncrhub2!ncrgw2!psinntp!balltown!
perley@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <86754@ut-emx.uucp>, <1993Feb10.161719.14617@newsgate.sps.mot.com>,
<1lgjt4INNf6b@mojo.eng.umd.edu>p
Subject : Re: Mobile rig in Camry-Hazardous to Your $

In article <1lgjt4INNf6b@mojo.eng.umd.edu> chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris -
WA3UQV) writes:

>equipment. What happens is this: The RF energy is picked up by the wiring
>going into the computer. This RF energy is rectified by one of the many
>diode junctions that is an integral part of each computer IC's input
>structure. IF the voltage that results from this rectification exceeds the
>burnout threshold of an input gate, poof! you no longer have a working
>computer.

On any IC design I have worked on, the pad structures had diodes
which should short out any signal outside the range of VDD-VSS (the
power supply voltage). I suppose something could get in through the
supply pads themselves, but they would normally be protected from RF
by capacitors on the board. An errent signal can still confuse things
without being physically distructive.

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@balltown.cma.com

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #208
****